

ARMOUR'S ARRIVAL.

THE GREAT MANIPULATOR TURNS
UP 'SAFE.

An Interview with Armour—He Disposes of the Recent Stories About His Business—Worth \$20,000,000, With \$12,000,000 in Ready Cash—The Custom Duties, Etc.

DUBLIN, July 2.—The result of the election in the county Monaghan, on Saturday, was as follows: Healey, homerule, 2,276; O'Donnell, conservative, 2,011; Pringle, liberal, 2,000. There was great confusion during the counting of the votes. After the official announcement of the result had been made, Mr. Farnell called the attention of the high sheriff to another mistake, which the latter had made in the count. The mistake was corrected and Healey was finally credited with 2,376 votes, at Monaghan, this evening. Mr.

Healey addressed a large crowd of people, whom he was received with great enthusiasm. He said that landlordism had been trampled under foot, and the election repre-

leedy reform in the land laws. He held stoutly that before many years every farmer in Ireland would be the owner of his holding. Mr. Healey said in victory of the cause of the tenant, and in the face of the land question, and other great reforms, and his hearers would see the day when Irishmen would make laws on their native soil.

Mr. Biggar, member of parliament for the County of Llan, in a speech of great power, declared that the trait of the present government was falsehood. He said Mr. Keating on had been sent to Rome to lie, in alleging that Parnell and his friends were in league with murderers and that the present government were traitors. He thought it doubtful whether Mr. Trevelyan, present chief secretary for Ireland, was much better than Mr. Forster. He asserted that Mr. Trevelyan had recently lied about the paupers shipped to the Colonies.

One hundred and twenty state-aided emigrants embarked on the Allan steamer Austrian at Foynes, county Limerick, to-day for

New York, July 2.—The steamer Queen, of the National line, arrived to-day with 731 passengers. The immigration inspectors learned that 175 of them were pauper immigrants and the immigration authorities notified the steamship company that they declined to receive them until guarantees were furnished that they would be taken to Europe when all necessary legal formalities were complied with.

Ellen Sullivan, a widow with three children, was detained by the immigration officers. It was learned that the other "pauper" passengers were to be sent to Australia, technically come under the head of paupers, and they were permitted to depart.

THE NEW GUINEA QUESTION.

The Government disapproves of the Action of the Queensland Government.

afternoon Lord Derby, colonial secretary, said that the government was not prepared to annex New Guinea, owing to the enormous extent of the territory, the unknown character of the interior of that country, and the certainty that the natives would object to annexation. Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement in the house of commons.

Mr. Gladstone said a dispatch will shortly be forwarded to Queensland, stating the view of her majesty's government on this question.

that the annexation of New Guinea is clearly
not, legally, and is not warranted by policy.
We are not prepared to confirm the action of
the Queensland government. We think the
colony of Queensland is not well suited for
the function which it has undertaken to per-
form. The home government alone will
assume the responsibility of such
a step, should it be necessary.
There is no reason to believe
that other powers wish to annex New Guai

The dispatch will refer to our intention to strengthen the hand of the high commissioner in regard to the police of the neighboring seas.

Lord Randolph Churchill has handed to Mr. Gladstone affidavits and other documents in support of his assertion that the khedive noticed the massacres at Alexandria.

PASSAGE OF THE CHURCH BILL.

BERLIN, July 2.—The upper house of the Prussian diet has, by a vote of 64 to 16,

adopted the government church bill. Dr. Jossler, minister of ecclesiastical affairs, declared that the right of a nomination to an ecclesiastical benefice was not worth contending for. At the joint session of the diet, Herr Iretkamr, minister of the interior, declared the session closed, and the members dispersed after cheering the king three times.

THE CHOLERA.

The Spread of the Dreaded Disease Along the Egyptian Coast.

ROME, July 2.—In the election held to-day or member of the chamber of deputies the duke of Torlonia received 4,369 votes, and signor Cocciapieller 2,538. Returns from two districts have not yet been received, but they cannot materially affect the result.

ALEXANDRIA, July 2.—The number of deaths from cholera at Damietta yesterday was 141. There were also 14 deaths at Marseouah, and 5

It is officially denied that there is any cholera at Cairo. The sanitary cordons in Egypt have been ordered to shoot all persons attempting to pass through the lines.

HAVE, July 2.—The steamers St. Bernard and Kate, which arrived here from Bombay a few days ago, have been released from quarantine. There were no cases of cholera on them, as was previously reported.

LONDON, July 2.—There were 100 deaths

A death has occurred in Alexandria which suspected to have been caused by cholera. It has been decided in Cyprus to allow no fugitives from Egypt to land on the island, because of the lack of quarantine stations there.

THE COBDEN DINNER.

at Greenwich Saturday Sir Charles Dilke, resident of the local government board, in proposing a toast, "the foreign visitors," said that the protective countries were drifting in the direction of the moderates, and there had been a great change in the past year in favor of free trade in America where the Cobden club has more honorary members than anywhere else. Mr. George White said that the abstract free trade principles had made little progress in Amer-

a, but that free trade itself had made much progress. The democrats would not do anything heroic. A little more bankruptcy would do more for knocking off the tariff than free trade doctrines. When free trade should be adopted in America that country would become England's greatest competitor in the world's commerce. Mr. Sherman recounted the history of free trade and protection in America, explaining that protection was due to civil war. Though ex-

getting no immediate results, he said he considered the death of free trade in America a high price to pay.

